

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
**DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

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MICHAEL RENO, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

WESTERN CAB COMPANY, *et al.*,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:18-cv-00840-APG-BNW

**ORDER**

Before the Court is Plaintiffs’ Motion for Sanctions based on Defendant Western Cab’s failure to appear for its 30(b)(6) deposition. ECF No. 371. As relevant to this Order, Plaintiffs seek sanctions under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 37(b)(2) for violating the Court’s discovery orders. *Id.*<sup>1</sup> They ask the Court to preclude Western Cab from contesting the accuracy of records, contesting the application of an average fuel cost in records that fail to include a fuel-cost amount, disputing that each plaintiff is owed fuel costs that they paid from their tips, contesting liability for each plaintiff for whom it has not produced records, presenting and proving any affirmative defenses, and denying that it engaged in a “willful” violation of the Fair Labor Standards Act (“FLSA”). *Id.* at 12–13. Plaintiffs also request a sanction for costs and fees arising from Western Cab’s failure to appear. *Id.* at 13.

Though the motion was initially unopposed, ECF No. 373, Defendants ultimately filed an opposition, albeit after the deadline. ECF No. 375. Plaintiffs then moved to strike the untimely filed opposition and also filed a reply. ECF Nos. 377, 378. As explained below, the Court will exercise its discretion and consider Defendants’ opposition, but only to the extent that it applies to Western Cab.

After considering the five-factor analysis for awarding sanctions, the Court grants the motion in part and will issue preclusion sanctions closely related to topics that would have been

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<sup>1</sup> Plaintiffs also seek sanctions under other rules. Given that the Court will impose sanctions under Rule 37(b)(2), it will not discuss the remaining grounds upon which Plaintiffs move for sanctions.

1 covered in Western Cab's deposition. The Court will also award Plaintiffs costs and fees related  
2 to the taking of Western Cab's deposition and bringing the underlying motion because Western  
3 Cab failed to establish that its failure was substantially justified. But the Court will not preclude  
4 Western Cab from denying that it engaged in a willful violation of the FLSA or from presenting  
5 any affirmative defenses. Though such topics may have been explored in Western Cab's  
6 deposition, these requested sanctions are too harsh because they are tantamount to exacting a  
7 default judgment against Western Cab.

## 8 **I. ANALYSIS**

### 9 **A. Defendants' Untimely Opposition**

10 First, the Court must decide whether to consider Defendant Western Cab's opposition at  
11 ECF No. 375. By way of background, Plaintiffs filed two motions for sanctions. The first motion  
12 sought sanctions for Defendant Awad's failure to attend his deposition. ECF No. 370. This Court  
13 already entered an order to that motion. *See* ECF No. 374. The second motion, which is currently  
14 before the Court, seeks sanctions for Defendant Western Cab's 30(b)(6) witness's failure to  
15 attend the deposition. The opposition to this motion attempts to justify why neither Defendants  
16 Awad nor Western Cab attended the depositions. To the extent that the opposition at ECF  
17 No. 375 attempts to respond to both motions for sanctions, the Court will not consider the  
18 opposition insofar as it relates to Defendant Awad, as the Court has already resolved Plaintiffs'  
19 request for sanctions regarding this defendant. ECF No. 374.

20 Next, the opposition at ECF No. 375 was filed two days late. The opposition did not  
21 address the fact that it was late or establish excusable neglect (as it must) for its consideration.  
22 FED. R. CIV. P. 6(b)(1)(B); *see generally* ECF No. 375. This is not the first time that Defendants  
23 have untimely filed documents. *See, e.g.*, ECF Nos. 140, 362 at 1, 368 at 1. Nonetheless, the  
24 Court exercises its discretion to consider the opposition and resolve the motion on the merits. As  
25 such, the Court denies Plaintiffs' Motion to Strike.

### 26 **B. Western Cab's Failure to Attend its Deposition**

27 In their motion, Plaintiffs seek sanctions under several rules, including Federal Rule of  
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Civil Procedure 37(b)(2) for Western Cab’s failure to attend its deposition, which violates the Court’s discovery orders. ECF No. 371 at 12–13. Rule 37(b)(2)(A)(ii) allows a court to sanction a party who violates a discovery order by “prohibiting the disobedient party from supporting or opposing designated claims or defenses.” In addition, Rule 37(b)(2)(C) states that the court must order the disobedient party “to pay the reasonable expenses, including attorney’s fees, caused by the failure, unless the failure was substantially justified.”

The Court considers the five-factor test that is employed when determining whether to issue sanctions: (1) the public’s interest in expeditious resolution of litigation, (2) the court’s need to manage its docket, (3) the risk of prejudice to the party seeking sanctions, (4) the public policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits, and (5) the availability of less-drastic sanctions. *Rio Props., Inc. v. Rio Int’l Interlink*, 284 F.3d 1007, 1022 (9th Cir. 2002). Sanctions under Rule 37(b)(2) may be appropriate when three factors strongly favor the imposition of such sanctions. *Pagtalunan v. Galaza*, 291 F.3d 639, 643 (9th Cir. 2002). Here, the public’s interest in the expeditious resolution of litigation, the court’s need to manage its docket, and the risk of prejudice to the party seeking sanctions weigh in favor of imposing Plaintiffs’ requested sanctions. *See id.*

The Court begins by pointing out that it ordered the parties nearly *ten months* ago to meet and confer to determine a date for the deposition. ECF No. 340. Since then, the Court ordered the parties *twice more* to meet and confer to, again, determine a mutually agreeable time for the deposition. ECF Nos. 362, 368. The lack of cooperation between the parties and this Court’s frustration with the fact that the deposition had not taken place led to an order prescribing a meticulous method for the parties to agree on a deposition date. ECF No. 368 at 2. In such order, the Court warned that:

the parties should take note that this Court is astounded by their well-established pattern of unprofessionalism toward each other and, ***should another motion be filed based on their inability to communicate, this Court is prepared to issue an Order to Show Cause why they should not be sanctioned accordingly.***

*Id.* (emphasis added).

1 In addition, a prior order admonished the parties to make the deposition a scheduling  
2 priority and warned that sanctions would follow if they did not comply. ECF No. 362 at 2–3.

3 Rule 37 tells all lawyers and their clients that preclusion sanctions are possible if they  
4 violate discovery orders and that “direct warnings or other circumstances may make it clear that  
5 [sanctions are] a real risk of continued violation in the particular case.” *Valley Engineers Inc. v.*  
6 *Elec. Eng’g Co.*, 158 F.3d 1051, 1057 (9th Cir. 1998); FED. R. CIV. P. 37(b)(2)(A)(ii). The Court  
7 warned the parties many times that sanctions may issue if they did not make the taking of the  
8 deposition a priority or if they had to seek further court intervention based on the parties’  
9 inability to communicate. ECF No. 362 at 2–3; ECF No. 368 at 2. Based on the Court’s orders  
10 and the parties’ prior behavior as a whole—coupled with the fact that discovery closed on  
11 February 12, 2024—Western Cab knew that it was in jeopardy of facing sanctions for failing to  
12 appear at its deposition and then failing to communicate with Plaintiffs for over two months.  
13 *Valley Engineers Inc.*, 158 F.3d at 1057 (finding that Defendant knew it could be subject to  
14 dismissal sanctions after the Court threatened sanctions for anything that would “frustrate the  
15 speedy disposition of the case”); *Tacori Enterprises v. Beverly Jewellery Co.*, 253 F.R.D. 577,  
16 580 (C.D. Cal. 2008) (precluding Defendant from presenting evidence regarding deposition  
17 topics after violating court’s order to complete 30(b)(6) deposition).

18 In its opposition, Western Cab states that no sanctions should issue because defense  
19 counsel and his daughter became ill mid-December, his daughter was hospitalized in January,  
20 and his computer was stolen from his car in late January. Although the Court is sympathetic to  
21 such issues, defense counsel’s inaction for such an extended period is problematic. As an  
22 attorney, defense counsel is held to a high standard of professionalism. *See, e.g.*, MODEL RULES  
23 OF PROF’L CONDUCT 1.1, 1.2 (Competence, Diligence). And the most significant events—his  
24 daughter’s hospitalization and the break-in of his car—did not occur until January 17, 2024, and  
25 January 24, 2024, which was *after* Western Cab’s scheduled deposition on January 15, 2024.  
26 ECF Nos. 375 at 5, 376 at 4. It is likely counsel’s daughter was sick on January 15, 2025, but  
27 Defense counsel had options at his disposal to communicate to Plaintiffs and/or the Court that  
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1 Western Cab was unavailable for its deposition rather than choosing not to respond. The failure  
2 to respond is further magnified when considering defense counsel did not respond to Plaintiffs  
3 for nearly two months. In addition, this is not the first time that defense counsel has pointed to  
4 issues in his personal life as justification for not complying with his professional duties. Such  
5 behavior is simply not acceptable.

6 In terms of the five-factor test for issuing sanctions, the Court finds that three factors  
7 weigh heavily in favor of awarding sanctions: (1) the public's interest in the expeditious  
8 resolution of litigation, (2) the court's need to manage its docket, and (3) the risk of prejudice to  
9 the party seeking sanctions. *See Rio Props, Inc.*, 284 F.3d at 1022; *Pagtalunan*, 291 F.3d at 643.

10 *The public's interest in the expeditious resolution on litigation.* First, this case has been  
11 going on since 2018. ECF No. 362 at 2. Despite this Court's orders over several months, Western  
12 Cab has not been deposed. The failure to conduct the deposition continues to delay this case.

13 *The Court's need to manage its docket.* Second, this deposition has been subject to *three*  
14 motions to compel and various requests for sanctions. *See, e.g.*, ECF Nos. 196, 362, 363, 371. To  
15 be sure, the Court has had to craft orders bordering on the ridiculous for the parties to figure out  
16 a time and date for this deposition to take place. *See, e.g.*, ECF No. 368. The Court cannot  
17 relentlessly address this issue.

18 *The risk of prejudice to the party seeking sanctions.* Finally, at this juncture, the Court  
19 does not believe that Western Cab has any intention of being deposed. Plus, the deadline for  
20 taking the depositions—February 12, 2024—has already passed and Defendants have not asked  
21 for an extension. *See* ECF No. 368 at 1. In turn, the inability to depose Western Cab prejudices  
22 Plaintiffs given that its testimony regarding the hours Plaintiffs worked, Plaintiffs' wages after  
23 deducting gas payments, the cost of gas Plaintiffs paid from their tips, the accuracy of the  
24 records, and the existence of a gas policy all bear on crucial elements of Plaintiffs' claims. ECF  
25 No. 371 at 6–8. In failing to appear for its deposition, Western Cab has prejudiced Plaintiffs by  
26 preventing them from preparing for their case. *In re Heritage Bond Litig.*, 223 F.R.D. 527, 530  
27 (C.D. Cal. 2004).

1 The facts above weigh in favor of imposing these sanctions. *See Pagtalunan*, 291 F.3d at  
 2 643. Although less-drastic sanctions are available, the Court has awarded fees and costs in the  
 3 past for violating other discovery orders. *See, e.g.*, ECF Nos. 304, 317, 354. And the Court may,  
 4 in deciding a proper sanction, “properly consider all of a party’s discovery misconduct. . .  
 5 including conduct which has been the subject of earlier sanctions.” *Payne v. Exxon Corp.*, 121  
 6 F.3d 503, 508 (9th Cir.1997). The Court fears that should it award the less-drastic sanction of  
 7 fees, it may only be kicking the can down the road. The Court will not extend the deposition  
 8 deadline once again only to have to readdress the issue later (as would likely be the case based  
 9 on the parties’ prior conduct).

10 As such, the Court grants Plaintiff’s motion in part. Given the Court’s prior orders, the  
 11 parties’ history, and Western Cab’s present conduct, these are appropriate sanctions that are  
 12 reasonably related to the subject of discovery that was frustrated by the sanctionable conduct.  
 13 *See Navellier v. Sletten*, 262 F.3d 923, 947 (9th Cir. 2001). Because Western Cab failed to  
 14 establish that its failure was substantially justified, the Court will also award Plaintiffs costs  
 15 related to the taking of Western Cab’s deposition and bringing the underlying motion.

16 The Court will not, however, preclude Western Cab from denying that it engaged in a  
 17 willful violation of the FLSA or from asserting any affirmative defenses. As stated above, such  
 18 sanctions are too harsh and would equate to the imposition of a default judgement.

## 19 **II. CONCLUSION**

20 **IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that Plaintiffs’ Motion to Strike (ECF No. 377) is  
 21 DENIED.

22 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Plaintiffs’ Motion for Sanctions (ECF No. 371) is  
 23 GRANTED in part and DENIED in part.

24 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that pursuant to Rule 37(b)(2)(A)(ii), Western Cab is  
 25 precluded from:

- 26 1. Contesting the accuracy of records produced in this case regarding the plaintiffs;

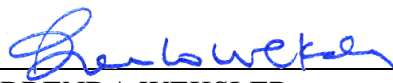
2. Contesting the application of an average fuel-cost amount for any plaintiff's shift in which the records fail to include a fuel-cost amount paid by said plaintiff;
3. Disputing that each plaintiff is owed an amount equal to the fuel costs paid out of their tips; and
4. Contesting liability to each plaintiff for whom it has not produced records, for an amount equal to the average amount owed under the FLSA to plaintiffs for whom records were produced.

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Plaintiffs' request for sanctions precluding Western Cab from denying that it engaged in a willful violation of the FLSA and presenting any affirmative defenses is DENIED.

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that pursuant to Rule 37(b)(2)(C), Western Cab is ordered to pay the costs of arranging the court reporter and legal videographer services, the fees properly incurred in preparing and appearing for Western Cab's deposition, and the fees properly incurred in bringing this motion (ECF No. 371).

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Plaintiffs submit a motion for attorney's fees and costs detailing said expenses by March 7, 2024.

DATED this 21st day of February 2024.

  
BREND A WEKSLER  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE